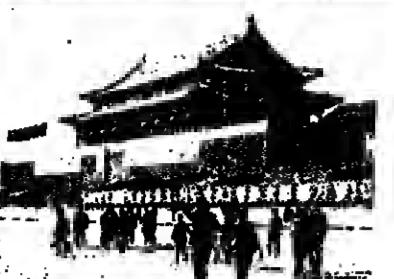


Highlights



WITHOUT MAG. What lies ahead for China is considered by two China experts. One discusses what China's foreign policy may be, the other what the Chinese can expect in their own lives. Page 31.

THE PALESTINIANO. Who the Palestinians are, their history, and what might be done to solve the problem they pose, is examined by ex-U.S. Ambassador Francis H. Russell, who has served in both the Arab world and in Israel. Page 16.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN. By criticizing universities for failing to provide the country with enough scientists and technicians, Primo Minister Callaghan has stirred up a controversy in Britain. Page 25.

NEXT ON THE KISSINGER AGENDA. Apparently Dr. Kissinger is turning his attention to peace-making in Cyprus. He has already outlined five principles for a settlement there. Page 6.

THAILAND. Left-wing politicians and students, driven underground by last month's coup, are joining the Communist underground, pledged to use violence against the present government. Page 10.

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FOCUS

Yugoslavs: free to read, travel

By Eric Bourne

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Scene: A popular midtown coffeehouse in this mixed baroque and modern provincial capital.

Two local customers at the next table are discussing an article in Austria's conservative newspaper *Die Presse*.

At another table, a woman is reading *Corriere della Sera*, a newspaper published in Milan.

The newsstand outside stocks *Time* and *Newsweek* and the English-language *International Herald Tribune*, published in Paris.

Forty miles north of here is the mountain lake resort of Bled, visited daily this summer by some 30,000 Americans as well as many West Europeans. The village's news store carried Western newspapers and magazines.

In short, there is a relatively free flow of information into Yugoslavia from the West. But despite guarantees in the year-old Helsinki agreement of a free flow of information and people between East and West, Yugoslavia remains practically the only European communist country where this happens. (Poland, too, has a few Western newspapers and magazines on sale in public.)

The Yugoslav openness is a product of the country's independence and its escape from the Soviet straitjacket — one of the reasons there was no concern here over President Ford's comments in his second

debate with Jimmy Carter on the state of communist Eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia does not have to worry about the Helsinki provisions on freer movement of people and information, remarks Marlon Osonik, a Yugoslav diplomat who served in Washington and now is his province's minister for international relations.

This is a post newly set up in each Yugoslav republic to give them a voice in foreign policy through permanent consensus-seeking consultation with the federal ministry in Belgrade.

"This is a completely open country," Mr. Osonik continues. "Our people travel as and where they please. Most foreigners [3 million from the West] have entered Slovenia, the republic of which Ljubljana is the capital, this year] can come in without visas."

"Newspapers, magazines? Even if the authorities object to something in a Western publication, they must ask the courts for a confiscation order, and, by that time, it has been sold and read. Such cases are rare anyway."

Yugoslavs are free to travel as well as to read foreign publications. Some 400,000 had received visas to visit Greece, for example, from the Greek Embassy in Belgrade between January and mid-August this year.

Still more went to visa-free Italy. It is almost impossible to count the Italians who

waved through the border into Slovenia, Trieste. The Italians come to buy Yugoslav beef, which is excellent, and guitars, which is cheaper than at home. Merchants in the city-port of Italy's north Adriatic, where business is flagging, welcome Yugoslav shoppers.

Yugoslav parents send their children to summer schools in Britain to improve their English. At present Ljubljana's principal newspaper, *Delo*, has a page of ads daily offering Yugoslavs extraordinarily cheap travel packages to almost anywhere in the world.

The Yugoslav dinar is the one common currency West European countries will accept.

In addition, Yugoslavia may have foreign exchange accounts in their own banks — or from earnings with foreign employers or remittances sent home by 750,000 migrants working temporarily in Western Europe.

In currency flow and freedom of movement Yugoslavs are unique in the communist world.

Balgrade holds Romania's efforts independent foreign policy, albeit within the Eastern bloc. Yugoslavia appears to remain a risky geographical position, according to the U.S.S.R.

But diplomats in Belgrade also like Bucharest could allow its people to travel and open borders, at least with Yugoslavia. "Internal liberalization," says a journalist here, "is one of the big strengths of our independence."

Soviet sugar beet harvest looks sweet

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The figure of 223 million tons of grain harvested in 1975. Mr. Brezhnev said more than 216 million tons already have been harvested.

The Soviet leader claimed that the key economic indicators would grow more in the current 1976-1980 five-year-plan than ever before in the Soviet Union's history, but Western analysts were cautious.

Economy 'tightening'

The economy in general still is tightening to offset last year's slow growth rate, caused in part by the poor harvest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev, as he has done in past years, freely alluded to problems that needed urgent attention. Not enough modern tractors were being built, he said, nor enough modern attachments. The supply of mineral fertilizers was below target. Some farm managers had been rushing too fast to obey a recent directive to specialize, halting existing farms before new specialized ones were in full production. Private plots owned by individual farmers needed more, not less, care and attention because they produce so much food. The consumer sector needed "serious improvement."

Quality and quantity must both improve, he stressed. Too many workers were showing up late, or not showing up at all. Poor planning forced too many workers to spend too much time in idleness.

Highlight of speech

The good crop year was the highlight of Mr. Brezhnev's speech, which otherwise was mainly a review of current five-year targets in all spheres (targets set earlier this year) together with a quick overview of foreign policy.

The speech re-emphasized Mr. Brezhnev's own dominance of policymaking here and linked him firmly to the glow of the good harvest — as did a recent special 40-minute documentary film showing Mr. Brezhnev's personal guidance of agricultural and party affairs in Kazakhstan, a rich agricultural area. Mr. Brezhnev seems anxious to shake off any lingering blame for last year.

In his wide-ranging address, the party leader took the opportunity to tell Washington that there is a general steel shortage in the Soviet Union, in spite of record production. He urged methods to save steel (such as making lighter machinery). Resources are far from being infinite, he said.

Some sectors of the economy would have to wait while massive new investments were spent on agriculture.

In fairly mild references to Peking, Mr. Brezhnev did include the first note of criticism since Chairman Mao Tse-tung's passing by saying that China's foreign policies had been "greatly discredited" in the past decade and a half. This could be the first sign of a return to polemics in the face of sustained Chinese criticism of Moscow by the now Chinese leader.

The passages on the Soviet economy, and particularly on agriculture, drew close attention from many Western observers in Moscow.

To be a record year, it will have to surpass

from the United States. This is way down from the 27 million tons imported last year, but is necessary for three main reasons: to provide for livestock to eat, to build up reserves, and to supply East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia with promised grain to offset their own poor harvests due to drought conditions earlier in the year.

Meat production is still low. Large numbers of pigs and poultry were slaughtered last fall because there was too little grain to feed them. Numbers are improving — but production remains hard-hit.

Europe

Lisbon regime identity crisis

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

tishon

A split within the Portuguese Socialist Party and the slew of post-revolution problems now coming home to roost have caused a new wave of speculation as to how long the minority government of Socialist leader Mario Soares can last.

For weeks now the Socialists have been laboring to patch the now openly acknowledged rift between the party's moderate wing headed by Mr. Soares and its Marxist flank led by Aguirre Minister Antero Lopes Cardoso.

By dint of crisis meetings on the eve of their highly publicized national congress to which many important European socialists, social democrats and communists have been invited, the Socialists seem to have succeeded — to the outside world anyway.

However, what the Socialists really are still goes largely undefined. Until now they have been a little of all things to all men — sometimes more social democratic than true socialist, other times leaning hard into Marxism. It is an ambiguous stance which worries many Portuguese and even some of the Socialist Party workers themselves.

For the present the moderate bloc seems the strongest with many of the party's leaders believing moderate policies along a social democratic line are the only answer to the serious economic ills which are being alleviated by massive loans and injections of aid from the West.

These moderates also want to reassure their party's more conservative supporters — voters like the small farmers, the shopkeepers, and office workers — who could easily be frightened off by too much leftist ideology straight into the arms of the centrists (now newly styled the Social Democratic Party or PSD) or even the conservative Center Democrats. All parties are placing great importance on the December countrywide municipal elections.

The Marxist wing of the Socialist Party, however, also exerts considerable influence.

Although the government recently revoked the law that recognized the blanket union confederation as the only legal grouping, the Communists now are retaking some of the control they lost to the Socialists over the year.



Sugar beets: piling up a record?

O Dalaigh's resignation: not everyone's crying

By Jonathan Harsh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
President O Dalaigh was approved by the Supreme Court and then signed into law by the President.

The President's resignation forced public realization that serious rifts exist among the political powers guiding the country. Revolving the underlying divisions, opposition party leader Jack Lynch charged the Irish government with abandoning the "national" reunification with Northern Ireland.

Since appointed unopposed to the seven-year presidential term 18 months ago, he has been widely acclaimed as a man of vision and integrity, and has been widely supported by the majority of the population.

There is a "main" Nationalist movement which is for total separation from Britain and the "Crown" but its support is still small. Most people would be a little uneasy about going to war with Britain, and disliking the Crown. They are divided. Many banknotes and coins are in circulation.

The consultative committee on the future of the island of Man has recommended that the island should be granted self-government, and that the British government should grant it.

The committee's report, which was presented to the British government in October, recommended that the island should be granted self-government, and that the British government should grant it.

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Europe

Can France's Lone Ranger save the run-away franc?

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Lone Ranger of French economic politics, rides again.

He has chosen a time when the merits of the Giscard-Barre 54-point sink-or-swim plan for the sagging French economy are being debated to offer France his own bitter analysis of causes, and his own seven keys to recovery.

In limiting his presentation to 6,000 words in a large-type pocketbook at \$1.60, Mr. Servan-Schreiber has already scored a point over most of a dozen other current books with similar purposes.

President Giscard d'Estaing's "French Democracy" for example, just published, costs \$5 or \$8.

Exceptional qualification

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's qualifications as both analyst and curist are exceptional.

His family founded and owns France's only daily business paper, *Les Echos*. His father wrote the first book in France explaining to his surprised and rather offended compatriots why American methods were succeeding.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber wrote a highly successful book on the same subject a few years ago, "The American Challenge."

He founded and directed a weekly news magazine in the American style that astonished French periodical publishers and for a time dominated the field.

These successes strengthened Mr. Servan-Schreiber's faith in his own plans for a new decentralized France. For a time they enabled him to gain the political power which might have helped win their partial adoption.

Undermining himself

In 1970 he became a member of the National Assembly for Nancy, in Lorraine, and from 1971 to 1975 he was president of the Radical Party.

His tendency to make ill-considered remarks

and to enter into illogical ventures greatly weakened the effect of his incisive analyses of France's economic problems.

The cause of the present near-disaster, according to "The Weapon of Confidence," Mr. Servan-Schreiber's new book, is twofold. First, the chasm between rich and poor is far greater in France than in any other industrial country. Second, tax evasion is far greater among the rich than elsewhere. (He cites the OECD as his authority for these two statements.)

Of the seven keys to recovery offered by Mr. Servan-Schreiber, three concern the payment, or nonpayment, of taxes by the wealthy — about 5 or 10 percent of the French population. Two more keys have to do with how the tax money is distributed, once it has been collected.

The other two are directed toward workers on all levels. Summarized, the seven proposals are as follows:

- There must be taxation of the total fortune of individuals above a certain level.
- Inheritance tax must not apply to 95 percent



Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

Crown rests well on Juan Carlos' head

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Who is in charge in Spain today?

The unanimous answer of all to whom this writer has put the question is: the King.

Eleven months after the late Gen. Francisco Franco passed from the scene, young King Juan Carlos — to whom he bequeathed his power — had confounded critics and skeptics by effectively taking command. One leading Spanish analyst says: "The King — he is very strong and has the politics of the country 100 percent under his hand."

And another analyst has concluded to give the ruler of Spain the thumbs up, noting the underlying mood of confidence almost strange at first sight.

To many observers here, the outlook is gloomy. Right-wingers denounce and try to reform. Veteran geniuses drop ominous hints. And the liberal or leftist opposition assumes absolutist positions, along with "an arrogant attitude more governmental than the government's" — as a top Madrid newspaper editor puts it.

On the labor, military, reform, opposition, and regional fronts dramatic crises arise, then subside just about as rapidly. This constant dealing with crises has led to confusion abroad

— and made the Spanish Government's delicate job doubly hazardous.

"The government is always navigating through a set of problem shoals," says a Western diplomat. "It's much like shooting the Grand Canyon on a raft. You don't have much time to congratulate yourself on escaping one danger since new rapids keep appearing on the surface."

Extremists on the right and left seemingly work in unison to halt progress away from authoritarianism toward democracy. Veteran monarchists are displeased that King Juan Carlos has largely ignored their detailed plans for the kind of monarchy they want. The government, however, has worried that the right-wing Popular Alliance coalition, led by six ex-Franco ministers, may want to provoke crises and displace the present reformist Cabinet — and not simply contest elections.

Yet long-range pluses seem to outweigh the minuses.

The Popular Alliance has frightened centrists into rethinking their relationships with the left. Christian Democrats, for instance, demand the opposition coalition, Democratic Coordination, take a more realistic line and stop street agitations.

The Democratic Coordination is rife with fierce political and personal quarrels — as is

the Popular Alliance, which some already predict will fall apart.

Meanwhile, the King is reportedly in close touch with his father Don Juan, the Count of Barcelona, who has never renounced his personal claim to the throne.

Don Juan now is believed to be the King's closest adviser and is said to have advocated for the premiership someone like Adolfo Suárez (whom the King chose) — a loyal, low-key, nonflemboyant technocrat who could enact reforms while leaving the King centerstage.

Perhaps the most positive factor has been moderate Lt. Gen. Manuel Guillermo Meléndez's appointment as Vice-premier. General Meléndez is a solid hit with younger officers who have strong links to the young King. Through this appointment, the hard-line right-wing generals, while still in throat, have suffered a clear setback.

Indeed, the government, Army, and King appear more united than at any time since Nov. 20, 1975 — and the King is in firm control.

But such optimism is tempered with growing unease. King Juan Carlos has been disregarding his bodyguard's advice and plunges knee-deep into teeming crowds.

"My rule is not to please (the public)," Mr. Servan-Schreiber very bluntly told the writer last week. "It is to serve France."

At the end of their conversation, the Cypriot sources said, Dr. Kissinger mentioned that he hoped the anti-American and anti-Kissinger tone of the newspapers in Cyprus and Greece could be softened.

Greek Cypriot allies of President Makarios say they hope that Dr. Kissinger's assurances are more than just election promises, intended to win Greek-American votes away from Democratic Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

"Actually," said one of these sides, "we have some reason to believe that Dr. Kissinger is working out a joint policy on Cyprus with

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Australia

Is a Labor comeback on the horizon?

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
The Australian Labor Party may not have to spend six years in the political wilderness — as previously predicted — after all.

Originally the Labor Party's resounding defeat in the general election last December was thought to preclude a Labor comeback for a long time to come.

The reason for the current revival of Labor's hopes: Unemployment may yet bring down the Labor-Country Party government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in the next election.

This is the opinion of observers on both sides of the political fence these days as the jobless rate has reached 4.5 percent of the work force. It has, in fact, touched off a lively debate.

Malcolm Fraser, leader of the Labor Party and Mr. Fraser's immediate predecessor as prime minister, accuses the government of deliberately using unemployment as a weapon to fight inflation. Mr. Fraser's supporters in government, as well as employer organizations

and many business leaders, counter that Australian unionists have priced themselves out of the market.

Fraser supporters and business people point to such examples as the Sydney-to-Tasmania passenger and vehicle ferry that earlier this month was withdrawn from service because its owners — the federal government — say it was no longer a paying proposition. For instance, subsidies paid and losses incurred have been so high that it would be cheaper these days to give travelers free airline tickets for the several-hundred-mile trip than to run the ferry. Seamen on the ship were paid \$240 a week (\$300 in U.S. currency), and under an agreement with the unions the ship had to be 100 percent manned at all times no matter what the number of passengers. So there sometimes were twice as many stewards as there were passengers.

Meanwhile, businesses have been cutting their staffs to the bone to contain labor costs. Patrons of department and variety chain stores complain that "service" is becoming a forgotten word because sales floors are so sparsely manned. Owners of high-rise buildings are spending thousands of dollars to resurface

floors so as to cut down the number of persons needed on cleaning staffs.

In September the federal Treasurer, Phillip Lynch, declared that the "continuing push for wage increases, particularly by militant left-wing union leadership, is keeping thousands of Australians out of work."

Critics counter, however, that the government's own decisions to scale down public works expenditures end to cut the number of public service employees by almost 4 percent also have reduced employment opportunities.

The Fraser government, concerned at the high level of unemployment among teenagers, recently announced a new plan to encourage business training programs. The government will pay employers \$58 a week (\$74 U.S.) for every newly hired employee who left school during the past year and had been unemployed for at least six months.

In New South Wales a political opponent of the Prime Minister, Labor Party Premier Neville Wran, has offered jobs to all unemployed schoolteachers and already is drawing against next year's federal grants to boost this year's public works and community housing programs.



Queensland policeman, Brisbane

Unemployment must be halved

When Mr. Fraser took office late last year he admitted that it might take three years the entire length of his term in office to pose the unemployment problem. He noted that he already had all but solved first year:

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Asia

Thai coup strengthens Communist underground

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

For the first time there is evidence that the rural Communist guerrilla movement in Thailand is being joined by left-wing politicians and students driven underground by the Oct. 6 military coup in that country.

In lengthy statements broadcast over the clandestine radio of the Thail Communist Party, four members of the now-outlawed Socialist Party declared that they had aligned themselves with the Communists.

The four, including Khalseng Suksa, a for-

mer member of Parliament and deputy leader of the Socialist Party, reportedly declared over the "Voice of the People of Thailand" that they intended to use violence against the new military-backed government because the parliamentary system had been banned.

The statement, coming at the same time as the promulgation of a new Thai Constitution giving Prime Minister Thamm Kravichien sweeping internal security powers, at least partly confirmed the predictions of some observers who had warned that opponents of the new right-wing government might become increasingly "radicalized" and cast their lot with the Communists.

Many of these are militarily inexperienced, intellectually oriented people accustomed to the comforts of big-city Bangkok. Many of them will be neither comfortable nor effective

in the rough rural life of a guerrilla. Western military analysts noted, Captured documents show that Thai Communist Party leaders for recruiting such people call for getting them into special units rather than integrating them into regular guerrilla forces, as explained.

Moreover, some Thai and foreign analysts question just how much strength students and ousted politicians could bring to the estimated 9,000-strong Communist guerrilla movement in northern, northeastern, and southern Thailand.

"Many of these are militarily inexperienced, intellectually oriented people accustomed to the comforts of big-city Bangkok. Many of them will be neither comfortable nor effective

North Koreans run up debts in Europe

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The heavily indebted North Koreans have begun defaulting on rescheduled debts to several West European countries, according to diplomats here.

This disclosure comes on the heels of a police crackdown in four Scandinavian countries on apparently widespread North Korean smuggling and blackmarketeering.

Finland last week became the third of these countries to oust North Korean diplomats for alleged dealings in narcotics and black market liquor and cigarettes. Denmark and Norway al-

ready had given North Korean diplomats 30 days to leave their capitals. Sweden has been investigating similar charges and has arrested four Swedish citizens alleged to be linked with North Korean smugglers.

Western diplomats following these developments express amazement that the North Korean diplomats reported to have engaged in these activities would have risked so much for so little. Compared with the huge size of North Korea's debts, the amounts that could be earned from black-market operations are considered to be small.

What the smuggling of duty-free goods might have paid for, diplomats agree, would be routine embassy expenses and propaganda efforts

on behalf of North Korea's President Kim Il Sung. For the last few years North Korea has been spending considerable sums to boost Mr. Kim's image overseas.

The North Korean leader is the object of a personality cult unrivaled in its extravagance anywhere in the Communist world. Booklets published by the North Korean Government describe him as "the leader of the world revolution."

But while the North Koreans spend plenty of money on this sort of thing, the sums pale by comparison with the debts which they have incurred through their foreign trade and import of Western and Japanese technology.

Although many students and politicians reportedly have fled to the countryside or to Laos and Cambodia, there is still no hard information on the number who may have joined the Communists.

Moreover, some Thai and foreign analysts question just how much strength students and ousted politicians could bring to the estimated 9,000-strong Communist guerrilla movement in northern, northeastern, and southern Thailand.

"Many of these are militarily inexperienced, intellectually oriented people accustomed to the comforts of big-city Bangkok. Many of them will be neither comfortable nor effective

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, November 1, 1976

'Jordan's money should help us,' says West Bank mayor

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem

Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank

"I believe," said Elias Freij, this Christian

community's Mayor and president of its Chamber of Commerce, "that it is the national duty of King Hussein of Jordan to extend substantial financial aid to the West Bank."

Commitments, usually vague ones given by Arab governments to send aid funds here, have remained without effect. Hebron's Mayor, Fahd Kuwasneh, visited Amman recently and was received cordially. But, he told this reporter, "There was no money."

Jordanian rule ended here when Israel conquered the West Bank in 1967, and Jordan at first provided some financial aid. However, Mr. Freij said, King Hussein's government in Amman had sent no funds other than those to pay salaries of civil servants and teachers, since 1974. This, he added, was possibly because of the 1974 Arab summit conference decisions assigning responsibility for the West Bank to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the past 20 months under heavy pressure in the Lebanese civil war.

Under a new order the government is granting the period of time that arrested students can be held without trial from 64 days to six months. More than 500 students arrested following the Oct. 6 fighting at Thompson University in Bangkok that broughtopoulos are reported still under detention.

In addition to the students, others are

include leftist writers, professors, intellectuals. Among them are Khamis Alnawas, a widely known English-language writer; Srikar Sivarat, a leader of the peace movement; Dr. Sanch Chanak, director of Thammasat University; and Pase Vinyarat, publisher of a left-wing magazine.

Referring to more than 80 new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, Mr. Freij said: "The Jews are settling the heartland of the West Bank. We could respond to this by initiating Arab resettlement of

the empty lands and hill country. Our people should be working here at home, not continuing to work in Israel."

"The Arabs could do the building themselves — roads, schools, houses, and water and electricity facilities. This could be done under auspices of the Jordan Government, or perhaps of King Hussein of Jordan to extend substantial financial aid to the West Bank."

Commitments, usually vague ones given by Arab governments to send aid funds here, have remained without effect. Hebron's Mayor, Fahd Kuwasneh, visited Amman recently and was received cordially. But, he told this reporter, "There was no money."

Liko other West Bank and Gaza leaders seen during a week's travels in the West Bank, Mr. Freij said that "crushing" Israeli taxes levied on the occupied territories are grinding down a once-prosperous economy and that West Bankers do not enjoy most of the social benefits received by taxpayers in Israel.

He gestured out toward hills where seasonal workers are picking olives in the groves stretching toward Jerusalem.

"The Israelis use us like a milch cow," he asserted.

Mr. Freij and other municipal leaders — Mayors Karim Khalil of Ramallah, Bassam Shaka of Nablus, Muhammad Milhem of Halhul, Fahd Kawaameh of Hebron, and Gaza town manager Issam Shawa — all agreed Israeli financial aid had become minimal or nonexistent since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

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According to a study by two Australian professors, Steven J. Rosen and Martin Inyk, both of the Australian National University, in the summer issue of Orbits, a University of Pennsylvania publication, the fuel-air explosive bomb may "in the not too distant future once again" provide the Israeli Air Force "with an effective pre-emptive capability to knock out hundreds of aircraft on the ground — in their

Middle East

U.S. fuel air bomb

Israel wants it in a hurry

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Why do the Israelis want the fuel-air explosive bomb — one of three types of weapons

just promised them by President Ford — even before full study of the project by the State and Defense Departments could be completed?

According to Israeli sources, it is needed, not as widely reported, for use as an anti-personnel weapon, but to blast Egyptian Air Force planes protected by six-foot-thick concrete embankments that kept many of them safe during the 1973 war.

The fuel-air explosive bomb sprays an area 50 feet in diameter with a kerosene-like substance and then ignites. What is not destroyed by the blast is crushed by the inward-rushing air after the explosion — even the mightiest concrete barricades, or revetments, and armament between them.

Knocking out Arab air forces

Since 1967, the saturation of Egyptian and Syrian airfields has severely reduced the effectiveness of Israeli air strikes. According to a paper delivered last year by three leading Egyptian officers before an International symposium on the October, 1973, war, Egypt used 5 million square meters of concrete and cement to build 450 reinforced concrete shelters, many of them partly underground and camouflaged.

As a result, according to the Egyptian officers, only one fortified shelter was partly damaged and not a single aircraft lost on the ground.

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From page 1

*Transkei: world's newest nation ostracized

Iomatic, business, or other dealings with the territory. The United States alone abstained, explaining that it would not recognize the Transkei, nor could it accept the assembly's right to call in effect for sanctions.

The Bantustan policy is seen universally here as a pretext for South Africa's racial-segregation policies of apartheid. It is pointed out that:

* Only just over half of the Transkei's 3 million new "citizens" actually live and work in the territory. The other half live and work in South Africa.

* If the policy is carried through to its logical conclusion, then 18 million blacks in total, one Bophutswana, has opted to follow the Transkei's example; the other, Lebow, has not yet made up its mind.

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United States

Dean said it before and says it again

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Former White House counsel John W. Dean III accuses the news media and the public of ignoring his initial allegations three years ago that President Ford was involved in the Watergate cover-up.

During his televised testimony before the Senate Watergate hearings, he says, he "didn't go into details," but referred to Mr. Ford's alleged role in a general way. Little notice was taken because public attention was riveted on the Nixon administration, he told the Monitor during a lengthy interview here.

Congressional critics have called on President Ford to make public the tape recordings of his contacts with the White House during 1972, when the House Banking Committee was considering an investigation of Watergate.

Both U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi and Special Watergate Prosecutor Charles Rufi have declined to press an investigation into the Dean allegation.

Mr. Dean insists that it was not his but his publisher's decision to move forward the publication of his book from 1972 to just before the election. The book was made a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, which prompted the publishers to come out with it sooner than originally planned, he says.

"Newspaper people in the audiences ignored it," he surmised, "because at that time people didn't think Ford would be a candidate" for the presidency.

Mr. Dean said he stands by his previous charges that President Ford, White House minority leader, cooperated with the Nixon administration in blocking an early congressional investigation into Watergate. Former White House lobbyist Richard Cook, in a radio interview, appears to have softened his previous denials that he served as a contact between the Nixon administration and Mr. Ford.

Mr. Cook was quoted on National Public Radio as saying: "I can't categorically deny I didn't tell John Dean I had talked to Ford. Dean might have a memo of the conversation. I can't remember that well."

In his interview with this newspaper, one of several he has given to publicize his book, "Blind Ambition," which relates his ex-

periences during five years in the Nixon White House, Mr. Dean said he has telephone logs with the times and dates of his conversations with Mr. Cook, in addition to "miscellaneous notes" that do not "directly corroborate my testimony" but do provide sufficient reminders of conversations for Mr. Dean to vigorously defend his recollection of them.

President Ford has repeatedly indicated that he answered all questions about his involvement with the Nixon administration during his 1973 vice-presidential confirmation hearings. He testified that he had no recollection of any such contacts with Mr. Cook.

Congressional critics have called on President Ford to make public the tape recordings of his contacts with the White House during 1972, when the House Banking Committee was considering an investigation of Watergate.

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Asked about the occasional comparisons made between Jimmy Carter and former President Nixon, Mr. Dean sees only similarities in "the mechanics of how Carter is pursuing the presidency — the tightly organized, small group directing his campaign" — but not in "His personality, beliefs, and feelings. . . . Carter, of



By R. Norman Mailheeny, staff photographer

John Dean III: Ignored by media?

courses, is far more liberal than Nixon."

Contrary to Mr. Ford's image as a bumbler, Mr. Dean sees him found him "very fast and bright," with a remarkable ability to grasp the essence of a complicated subject.

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From page 1

*Pound top priority

Washington would like to see a revival of the great days of the partnership when London shared with Washington an interest in affairs in every quarter of the globe, and also had the tools with which those affairs could be influenced constructively. It was the smoothest, happiest, most successful partnership of great powers in modern history. And it could be revived if the problem of the pound were solved.

Perhaps the specialists of the IMF will come up with a sound formula which will help restore the pound to soundness. All Washington can do at the moment is wait for the findings and recommendations of the specialists who will be off to London shortly. Action should come before the end of the year.

The have-nots of yesterday, too, have moved upward — or many of them have. But they all believe the disparity between themselves and the "haves" is growing greater each year. So they identify with Mr. Carter because they think he is more like them (even though Mr. Carter today is a wealthy man, much more so than Mr. Ford) and thus is likely to help them more.

Ha's 'country'

The other day a reporter had occasion to ride with three taxi drivers within a matter of a few hours. All of these drivers were white and not many years away from living in the rural border state hill country. They all said they liked Mr. Carter's touch. Said one, "I've seen him walking through those peanut rows. He's 'country' like me."

And reporter checked on voter attitudes around the United States indicate that just about every black they talk to will volunteer on meeting that he is for Mr. Carter. It seems that the blacks, generally, are convinced that Mr. Carter, more than Mr. Ford, feels for them and will help them.

But, as political analyst Ben Wattenberg has found in his recent studies, there has been a great upward movement of Americans from the lower incomes into the middle-income brackets. Many of those people now own their own homes and seek to support candidates who oppose rising taxes — and who say they will not spend.

Some anxious momans

Meanwhile, U.S. foreign policy makers can relax. They have been through some anxious moments during the campaign when political enthusiasm sometimes runs away with common sense and upset serious foreign affairs.

But the worst that has happened to foreign policy has been President Ford's forgetting that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania are de facto prisoners of Soviet power and Jimmy Carter's asserting that if he were President no American would ever fight in Yugoslavia — even if Soviet troops entered that country.

The two candidates did weaken a little the "evenhandedness" of the American posture in

the Middle East. Both stressed their devotion to Israel. But Henry Kissinger (or his successor) retains the ability in bargain between Israel and the Arab countries since Israeli dependence on the United States for weapons and vital economic support remains unchanged.

Soviet relations

In theory the campaign has toughened the American posture toward the Soviet Union,

and in theory a Carter presidency would put less stress on defense than has the Ford administration in the past. Its defense (as a label) had fallen into disrepute before the campaign. It is unlikely that there will be any actual difference in the daily operations of the Soviet-American relationship. It will continue to be conducted cautiously, by both parties.

Several American presidential campaigns in the past have been fought heavily on foreign policy issues.

The Republicans long accused the Democrats of having sold out China to communism. But the China issue was defused the moment Richard Nixon went to Peking.

Yalta was another favorite Republlican issue against Democrats. But President Ford went to Helsinki, which canceled out Yalta.

So for the first time since World War II, America had a presidential campaign free of any serious differences over foreign policy — even if Soviet troops entered that country.

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The Palestinians: who they are

The civil war in Lebanon has brought a new setback to the Palestinians who only two years ago were riding high after repeated frustrations and humiliations. Yet, as so often in the past, they could and probably will find a way to make themselves heard again, to demand that the rest of the world recognize them for what they are. In this article Ambassador Francis Russell, a retired U.S. diplomat who has served in both the Arab world and Israel, explains who the Palestinians are and makes some suggestions of his own for tackling the Palestinian problem. From 1954 to 1956, he was special assistant to the Secretary of State for Israeli-Arab relations. Three years ago, to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel, Ambassador Russell wrote an earlier article for the Monitor on the wellsprings of the movement which led to Israel's founding.

By Francis H. Russell

Their name appears almost daily in the press. They have come close to destroying two countries in the Middle East, Jordan and Lebanon. They alternately unify and disrupt the Arab world. On several occasions they have divided the Western nations. Their radical elements make terrorist assaults and attack planes to attract attention to their cause. Their leaders, unprecedentedly, are invited to appear before the United Nations although they have no government.

The Palestinians. Who are they? Why are they the way they are?

As with the Israelis, to understand them we must go back to the beginning.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean there is a land bridge about the size of New Jersey connecting southern Europe and Asia with northern Africa. It has been known for the past 2,000 years as Palestine. The areas thus connected were the birthplace of three of the world's earliest and greatest civilizations: the Nile Valley; the Tigris-Euphrates Valley; and the Aegean. Palestine became more than any other spot in the world a crossroads, a meeting place, and a battleground of cultures, religions, and nations. This was true in earliest recorded times. It is still true.

Into this area, around 1200 B.C., two tribes arrived from very different backgrounds: the Philistines who gave the area its name - Philistia; later Palestine; and the Israelites.

The Philistines, of Hellenic descent, came from Crete and settled on the plain along the southern Palestinian coast where they founded five great cities from Joppa to Gaza. They introduced the manufacture of iron and that part of the world and in other ways developed a highly advanced culture. They allied themselves and ultimately merged with the Canaanites, a people who had inhabited Palestine since 3000 B.C. after coming out of the Arabian desert. The Canaanites founded Jerusalem and other major cities in the hills but subsequently moved to the northern coast and became known as the Phoenicians.

The Phoenicians founded trading ports of the then known world. They were the first to the heroes and chariots in war. As late as the eighth century B.C. they were among the greatest of the Mediterranean peoples. They were the ancestors of today's Palestinians.

3,000 years of foreign rule

For 3,000 years there were to be invasions, conquests, and foreign rule: Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, the Arabs, the Crusaders, Turkey, and Britain. But there was little intermarriage. According to the classic "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" by George Adam Smith, "few of the ruling groups were scarcely even grafted on the stock." Rulers came and went; the people remained the same.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem — symbol of a usurped past for Palestinians

It is almost a direct copy of the old emblem of the Jewish terrorist organization, Irgun — two fists holding two submachine guns crossed over the map of Palestine.

A failure to respond to the plight of the Palestinians has far had the following results:

- Wars between Israel and its neighbors in 1956, 1967, and 1973 with tens of thousands dead.
- Escalation between the refugees and the local national movements that nearly destroyed Jordan and has laid ruined waste.
- The Soviet Union has been able to obtain a foothold in Middle East, an area formerly denied to it, with a profound effect on the world balance of power.
- It is widely believed, some nuclear weapons are now in the area, they will inevitably be followed by more.
- By many estimates the Middle East is currently the most likely to trigger World War III.
- The economies of the Industrialized Western countries have been seriously hurt and today remain under a threat of even greater damage by the Arab use of oil resources as economic weapon.
- Israel has seen whittled away much of the wide sympathy and support which it once enjoyed.
- The United Nations as an instrument for dealing with pressing world problems has been weakened and its future endangered by the polarization between Israel and the United States on the one hand and the Palestinians and their supporters around the world on the other. The ability of the United States to deal with world problems of importance to it has been impaired.
- The resort to terrorism by radical elements among the Palestinians has resulted in death to many innocent persons and danger to countless others.

There has been a tendency whenever the Palestinians and their allies have had a setback — as they have in 1948, 1967, 1968, 1973, and now in Lebanon — to say that the problem is over. Each time it has become worse. All efforts to solve the problem by capping the boiler have failed. The longer will continue to increase until there is a solution.

The immediate parties to the conflict, Israel and the Palestinians, cannot by themselves fashion a solution. They do not have the economic, military, political — or emotional — resources. The problem has become, as both Israel and the Palestinians tacitly if not always directly now acknowledge, a world problem. Its solution requires world attention and cooperation.

Two hundred thousand found themselves in Gaza and the West Bank of Egypt; 450,000 in Jordan, mostly in the

West Bank of the River Jordan; 100,000 in Lebanon; 50,000 in Syria. The main outlines of a solution are clear:

Israel's security within mutually agreed boundaries in Syria. By natural increase, those registered as refugees in Syria must be assured, as it has not been during the past quarter century, some 1,000,000. Nearly as many again live in

Israel without the formal label of "refugee," mandatory and is not today. The United Nations, the United Nations, and appropriate Western European countries should

total number of Palestinians in the world just short of a million, and appropriate Western European countries should

million. Ironically, Israel's present Jewish population is roughly the same, about 3 million.

At the outset most of the refugees lived in tents, some

in caves, some in buildings converted into dormitories by

curtains to be determined (somewhere only in the tens of thousands compared with the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, trade, and professions. The Palestinian problem is not today. The United Nations, the United Nations, and appropriate Western European countries should

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Israel must give up its conquests of the West Bank,

Gaza, and Sinai. In addition it should allow refugees, in a

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The United Nations should organize a program of development for the West Bank, Gaza, and Sinai to provide

homes and employment for the Palestinians.

The West, which has contributed generosity to Israel's development, must make a similar contribution to

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AP photo



Kaystone



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Palestinian in the Gaza Strip

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home/fashion

Today's chic from a 236-year-old French fabric shop



Soulefado prints are to France what Liberty's are to London

By Scroog Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tarascon, France

Fashion need not be tricky — it can be as simple, naive, and pleasing as a child's coloring book. Color it bright for one effect, astonish your audience with a whole new color scheme for another.

That's exactly what they are doing down at a beautiful 17th-century convent on the river Rhone, where the distinguished 236-year-old, fabric-printing firm of Soulefado is based. Up in the rickety loft, thickly ebonized, are stored some 40,000 pearl-wool print blocks and from these, with a fresh color eye, a revolution in subtlety is taking place.

Soulefado's prints are as typical of Provence as Liberty's are of Britain — they capture an essence that every traveler yearns to take home, perhaps in a dress or quilted waistcoat, perhaps simply in a little printed-cotton sackful of fresh lavender. Ethnic is all: here is what I reckon to be France's contribution to the great oothie winter of '76.

Four designers have all those 40,000 designs to pluck from, and among the four is the daaing 30-year-old son of the firm's boss. He's an ex-filmmaker called Jean-Pierre Demery, and there is nothing remotely traditional about him except his devotion to high quality. His office gives one clue: gleaming white plastic and chrome, with low chocolate chairs matching the carpet, and stunning banks of fabric pinned haphazardly on the walls among modern prints. It gives out onto a rooftop terrace all Astro-turfed and all with deck chairs and chic umbrellas. A few years ago it would have given rise to gasps — not so much now, for all these Provencal towns are sprouting immensely elegant modern houses now under ancient tiled roofs accented pink by the Swiss dyes the yellow remains the same: sunshines of Provence to haerton the world.

How did it all start? As in so many strong Western themes: look east. Indian sailors roamed up the Rhone some 500 years ago to the great Beaucaire Trade Fair, bearing their vegetable-dyed Kashmir cottons. The French loved them, but when Finance Minister Cobet forbade their import (to protect local mills) the French simply set about copying them instead. Unique indeed is the Soulefado yellow, using in first instance the seed of the Avignon fields, and though it has been translated into Swiss dyes the yellow remains the same: sunshines of Provence to haerton the world.

Prints we all knew as straightforward yellow

low, red, and blue mixtures now come out coffee-bean brown with lilac and cream. They suddenly look sensational for city wear (and winter wear, too) and not just summer holiday sportive.

Sometimes the four designers take streaky-line borders over to the hand-blocking men, sometimes checks are teamed with the highly traditional Kashmiri curlicues — the possibilities are infinite. Top French sportswear designer Jean Cacharel pops over from nearby Nimes, his headquarters, to place big orders and work out his chosen designs for each season — and so do increasing numbers of other French fashion men.

Since the prints now look so much more chic, since the fashion world is overboard on pure fabrics, it is time for Soulefado to grow, and indeed they are. (Some 20 designs are now printed on wool, 10 on silk, in addition to these famous cottons.) New boutiques have come forth or now are in the pipeline in Boston, Beverly Hills, Dallas, San Francisco, New York, Ibiza, Hamburg, Jersey, Hawaii, and Asia in addition to those all over France, in Italy, and in each Scandinavian capital. Clothes plus the more traditional tablecloths, quilted sewing baskets, coin purses, cheerful umbrellas. Quilted tabards and cardigan jackets in these new colorways make sense for year-round centrally heated living.

Mr. Cornish was a man with an idea. Tom Short — curly-haired and with an engaging smile — is LEDU's development officer for the southern region. He is constantly on the move throughout his area, which includes the south Armagh region where terrorists of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) have presented a tough security problem. His goal is to find men with ideas which could lead to setting up a factory for 6, 8, 10 people; in fact, any number up to 50.

Mr. Cornish was a man with an idea. Tom Short found him, encouraged him, and the result is Kilkel Engineering, which so far employs eight men, plus Mrs. Cornish as secretary and bookkeeper.

Sheet metal fabrication

Mr. Cornish's idea was metal fabrication, mainly stainless steel and aluminum. Kilkel is a fishing port, and as Mr. Cornish said, a trawlerman would come to him and wave his arms around and say that he wanted a special contraption that would get his herring from one level on his boat onto another. It would be up to Mr. Cornish to translate the customer's ill-articulated demands into workable design terms and come up with a product he could use.

But rural unemployment is even more

financial

N. Ireland fights unemployment with six-man factories

By Takashi Isha
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Kilkel, Northern Ireland

"If you wanted a million of anything, you'd call up a big company in New York," said E.J. Cornish. "But if you just want 1 or 2 or 10 of something — that's more difficult."

That was the rationale behind Mr. Cornish's establishment of the Kilkel Engineering Company in this pleasant fishing village near the southern border of Northern Ireland.

LEDU supplied the factory premises of low rent (it was a portion of an abandoned American air base), gave grants for purchasing machinery (much of it secondhand), for training employees, and for legal fees involved in setting up the company.

"LEDU stands over you awhile to see you're capable of solving problems," Mr. Cornish said in his cubbyhole of an office, while Mr. Short just smiled.

Filling gaps in experience

This is, in fact, another important aspect of LEDU. Men with ideas for factories on this mini-scale have often worked their way up from the shop floor. They are not bankers or accountants. LEDU helps them to put their idea into concrete workable form and then sees they have a viable operation.

Kilkel Engineering has been in business for a year and already Mr. Cornish is finding his premises too small.

Travel discouraged by violence

Furthermore, in Northern Ireland's troubled society situation, labor tends to be immobile. Men in a town with high unemployment will not travel 20 or 30 miles to find a job in another town if it means going through an insecure area.

So the job has to be brought to the man. In rural areas, this means starting mini-factories, often based on processing of agricultural pro-



By R. Norman McWhinney, staff photographer

Combating Northern Ireland's most serious problem — unemployment

serious than urban unemployment — in some cases reaching 30 percent, said Mr. Yarr. Unemployment also tends to encourage violence. In that young men with time on their hands are much more likely to join a demonstration or even to become terrorist gunmen.

duce or on the making or repair of agricultural tools.

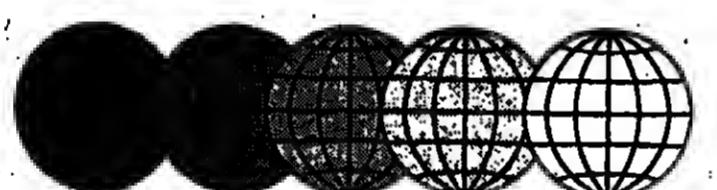
It also means reviving dying crafts such as candlemaking or glassblowing or saddle-making. Crafts are Mr. Gilbert's field, and he noted proudly that whereas in the early 1960s Northern Ireland had only five craftsmen with work of displayable standard, today it had over 250.

From 1971 to 1975, LEDU sponsored more than 300 small businesses and produced more than 4,500 new jobs. The cost to the state was less than \$5 million (about \$10 million) — "cheaper than keeping chaps on the dole," as LEDU's chairman, John Waddell, says.

Despite the recession, during the past year LEDU has found 800 more jobs and the next year its target is 1,000.

Why the best Marzipan candy is so expensive

By David R. Frazee
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor



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Has Lenin's dream faded?

By Elizabeth Pond
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For all its sputniks and jet fighters, the Soviet Union's march into the future is proceeding at a plod.

It is a curious phenomenon. A society that "shook the world" with its revolution only six decades ago — in art, foreign policy, social welfare, feminism — has turned profoundly conservative.

The country is run by a cautious gerontocracy. In effect the same people have been running the government, universities, and factories for 25 years.

Those daring experimenters in modern art have been supplanted by bland socialist realists. Foreign Commissar Leon Trotsky's order to ignore foreign governments and radicalize their proletariat has been forgotten, to the relief of other governments, by one of the most protocol-conscious diplomats bureaucracies in the world. And the Soviet Union still holds the only major empire left in the world.

The guarantee of work to every person has been maintained, but the pensions, safety standards, housing, diet, and leisure possibilities of that worker lag far behind those in Western Europe.

Firebrand feminist Alexandra Kollontai, who was active from the Bolshevik revolution to the mid-1940s, has given place to the tired housewife who, in addition to holding down a job, spends an average 15 hours a week doing housework. There is not even a token woman member of the Politburo, the top policymaking committee of the ruling Communist Party.

Yet all this conservatism — and stability has been the boast of Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev in his dozen years at the top — must be exacting a price in the society's responsiveness to economic and social change. Karl Marx said as much.

The forces of change include industrialization, the spread of education, general normalization of life after decades of chaos, and loss of idealism as well as regional and national influences.

Most of these forces would tend to make the system a bit more flexible.

Industrialization poured millions of peasants into Soviet cities from the 1930s on. It gave them an education, taught them ballroom dancing, showed them the comforts of cold and sometimes hot running water, and introduced the on-movements of living cheek-by-jowl in communal apartments.

In the decades of greatest migration — and worst Stalin purges — it gave those peasants who were not branded as kulaks (wealthy peasant farmers) greater social mobility than at any other time before or after.

Technical intelligentsia

At the same time industrialization has brought into being a new technical intelligentsia. These engineers have been fully indoctrinated politically, but they also have learned to think logically in a framework apart from ideology. They have been introduced to Western technical magazines and even, with the wide-scale imports of Western plants, to Western techniques.

Some Western sociologists expect interest groups to coalesce among the new specialists and to broaden participation in Soviet economic decisionmaking. They argue that Mr. Brezhnev has allowed some autonomy to specialists.

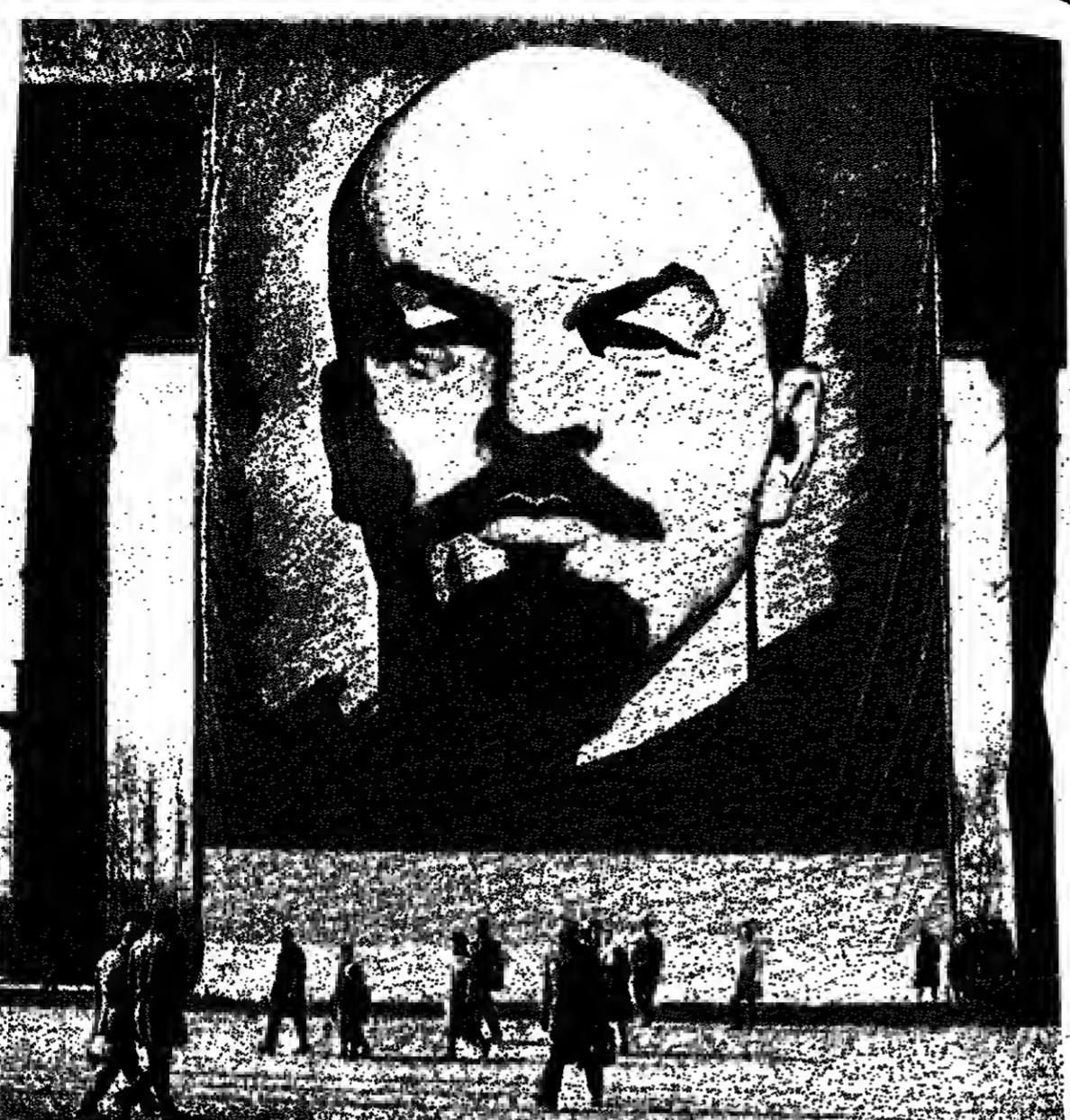
Education of Communist Party and KGB secret police bureaucrats has been upgraded sharply with many rising cadres having a background in industrial engineering. This process eventually might do away with some of the cruder excesses of these ruling organizations. But it might also give their operations more sophistication and effectiveness.

After the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks had to fight another civil war, famine, Stalin's collectivization and purges that together claimed 20 million victims; World War II and the devastation of enemy occupation, and then more purges.

Days after Joseph Stalin's death in 1953 — and after Nikita Khrushchev's revelation in 1956 of Stalin's crimes — life gradually returned to normal. Most of the surviving political prisoners were released from the Siberian labor camps. Khrushchev turned the KGB and brought it back under the wing of the party. Indiscriminate terror was renounced as a mechanism of control.

With this, the terrifying "totalitarian" in which a person trusted no one but his or her spouse evolved into a kind of "molecularization." In a welcome relief the circle of trust widened to include eight to ten friends.

In addition, Messrs. Khrushchev and Brezhnev improved living conditions of the population. Between 1950 and 1973, overall per capita consumption jumped nearly 80 percent, while consumption of foods rose 48 percent; soft goods 24 percent, and consumer durables 157 percent. That is a



Everyone knows who he is — would he recognize the Soviet Union?

major commitment to increase meat consumption, and automobiles became available for private purchase in the 1970s.

So far the Soviet consumer has been satisfied with this much improvement. But the rate of per capita increase has dropped to 1 or 2 percent a year and threatens to go down to zero within a few years. If it does, even the modest consumer expectations excelled by the improvements to date might not be assured.

The Soviet Government signaled its sensitivity to such a possibility when Polish price riots toppled party first secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1970. Orders for Soviet price rises were rescinded. But the unique designation of higher growth rates for consumer goods than for heavy industry in the 1970-75 economic plan was aborted.

The loss of idealism and an accompanying shift in the function of ideology have been increasingly apparent here in the past two decades. The enthusiasm of the revolution lasted through the 1920s and 1930s in spite of the purge of the Communist Party itself in the late 1930s. It was superseded during World War II by an intense patriotism and faith in Stalin that persisted in spite of the dictator's crassness. Khrushchev's "destalinization" of 1956 and 1961 marked the end of both these ironclad faiths, however.

To some extent they have been replaced by a patriotic pride in the Soviet Union's global power, space achievements, and Olympics victories. But with no immediate war

and no further revolution, the sense of revolution that remained in the postrevolutionary period has faded away from leading revolution. In the world, the more mundane advancing of the domestic economy and standard of living. Perhaps ideology is "no longer a motor and more a framework," one Western diplomat suggested.

Political expatriations first.

The broader question then becomes whether the society now is deprived of inspiration and dynamism — if nothing is left but widespread apathy and opportunism.

Regional and national influences for change in Soviet society might come through the Baltic states, Siberia, Eastern Europe, or Central Asia. European-style Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with their atmospheric cafes, polite service, and efficient administration, offer the Moscow elite a highly attractive stay tourist. Siberia, with its sprawling, frontierlike environment, might give more openness and even independence to Soviet society. Eastern Europe, which is less monolithic than the Soviet state, could have a more significant influence on the Soviet Union through young emigres and culture and linguistic and economic interflows.

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trusted no one but his or her spouse evolved into a kind of "molecularization." In a welcome relief the circle of trust widened to include eight to ten friends.

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Creampuffs instead of bullets

By David Sterritt

At first I thought it must be a misprint in the press release I received. I could accept the idea of a nostalgic gangster musical called "Buggy Malone." But with a "general-audience"

Film

recommendation, in "sophisticated" 1976? The rating "G" doesn't usually stand for "gauntlet" these days.

"So I inquired. Yes, "Buggy" was on the level. It was also, I found, the latest idea for a major movie in many a year.

But "G" rating is especially appropriate, since the average age of a "Buggy" cast member is somewhere around 12 years. When members of Fat Sam's gang aim vicious-looking "spurgle guns" at their rivals, what sputters out are creampuffs, not bullets. Huchuchen chomp their kisses on pedal-driven luminous. Waving crooks bust up each other's suspender stiffs. When Buggy wops out the bad guys with an army of helpers recruited from a soup kitchen — the date is 1929 — the result is not a bloodbath but a custard-bath.

"Buggy Malone" deserves to be seen by everyone interested in a stylish and deceptively unusual musical, however. It'll round and behave well, and maybe your kids will take you for a surprise treat.

great panache. The editing is super-snappy, the camera work is often rich. The screenplay is cut but frequently on target with its tongue-in-cheek recollections of hygiene movie styles.

Most important, though, is the large cast consisting of talented and very witty children. The leaders of the pack — Scott Baio as Buggy, John Cassisi as Fat Sam, Martin Lev as Dandy Dan — are keen satirists with grin senses of fun. Young Custer stirs the show for me, every time he lapses into broken Italian to the befuddlement of his uncomprehending right-hand man, Knuckles ("But boss, I'm Jewish!").

And special mention must be made at Jodie Foster, having a wonderful time in her own element after her role in the harrowing "Taxi Driver." As Tatulah, "the tortoiling vamp of the chorus at Fat Sam's Grand Slam Speakeasy" — which serves soda pop, by the way — she is class personified.

Toss in some lively songs by popstar Paul Williams, and you have a quickly entertaining package. I'm not sure who the "Buggy" audience will be: kids on the one hand and nostalgic boos on the other, I suppose.

"Buggy Malone" deserves to be seen by everyone interested in a stylish and deceptively unusual musical, however. It'll round and behave well, and maybe your kids will take you for a surprise treat.

arts/books



'Humpty' Albin Jenkins as Fizzy

Monty of Alamein — 'an unimaginative slogger'?

The Field Marshal, by Alan Chalfont. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. £10.95.

By Stephen Webbe

Monty doubled into the school hall, a beaming headmaster at his side. I'm not sure if he was wearing his uniform but I do remember that he'd just come back from China and was tickled pink to have been offered a Coke by Mac when they met in the Forbidden City.

Bluntly, we British schoolboys weren't impressed with a wartime hero whose feat of arms in a distant desert battle none of us could remember. It may have been ungrateful but we didn't hold him in any notable awe. And neither does Lord Chalfont in this masterly analysis of the last of the famous battlefield generals, the mere mention of whose name can still, 34 years after he "crumpled" the Africa Corps at El Alamein, induce apoplectic fury in some and quite inordinate mirth in the eye of others.

On the other hand it seems the ever-genial and unfailingly courteous Eisenhower was able to stomach more of the prickly Field Marshal

than anyone else, particularly during the

strategic wrangles over how to invade Ger-

many after the Normandy landings.

The Supreme Commander wanted to advance on a broad front to the Rhine, but Montgomery, who regarded Eisenhower as something of a momentary, repeatedly urged a bold, forty-division pincer towards the Ruhr and Berlin, which, since 1938, he had dreamt of entering at the head of a victorious British Army. Where others might have been goaded to more extreme measures, Eisenhower firmly and diplomatically quashed Monty's less than realistic assault on the Reich.

Nevertheless the former Defense Correspondent of The Times is supremely fair in dissecting the character and achievements of a man who ranks as the greatest British general and national hero since Wellington.

It was only Montgomery's very considerable military prowess that offset character defects that would have torpedoed the career of any one of less martial stature. One of the most brilliant trainers and leaders of men to be thrown up by the Second World War was, to the despair of superiors and colleagues, also arrogant, abrasive, self-opinionated, and cocky.

"Whatever might be said of his character and personality, or of the errors of judgment he frequently committed," Lord Chalfont stresses, "he was the conqueror of the Germans on the Western Desert. . . . His success continued, and his reputation grew, during the

climax of the war in Normandy. No amount of criticism, however justifiable in the context of his personnel behaviour, can ever take away from him these laurels, which remain as fresh today as they were in the emotional days of victory."

Lord Chalfont, a former British Army officer of long experience, concludes that in his conduct of the battle of El Alamein, "it is not too unjust to see Montgomery as an unimaginative slogger" and he hints that his meticulous planning and elaborate preparation may have been a trifling obsession. Eighth Army enjoyed an overwhelming preponderance of men, tanks, aircraft, and anti-tank guns on the eve of the battle and the Germans have always contended that it was easily the costliest of battles to which not even the charismatic Rommel and his elite Afrika Korps could make up for the tearful retreat of Axis supply lines.

Although Lord Chalfont concludes that Monty, if not one of the great captains of history, was a very good commander, one is left with the indelible impression that rather having greatness thrust upon him, he relentlessly thrust greatness on himself.

Stephen Webbe, a student of military history, is currently writing a book on the battle of Bunker Hill.

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"Short Visit to Egon"

BY R. M. OSBORN

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He quickly discovers that Egon is much like Earth, green and fruitful, warmed by sun and having its own ever-changing color and varying aspects. He also finds that the Egonians display a much higher degree of intelligence and Semilam — against would-be reformers.

On balance, therefore, the immediate Soviet future is likely to see:

* An intelligentsia with a significant but small dissolved movement in the Western liberal tradition and a corps of technicians primarily interested in improving its ancillaries.

* An economy that will continue to muddle through with out major reform, with gross success alternating with glaring failures.

* Nationalism that will become more assertive but not threaten to break up the Soviet Union.

* A foreign policy that continues a working detente with the United States despite rough patches, a prolonged war with China, and no trail-blazing.

* Political ascendancy within the next two or three years.

* The intelligentsia in the arts, sciences, and culture and

politics will be more assertive and influential.

* The intelligentsia in the arts, sciences, and culture and

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travel

Despite unrest, Jamaica still tourist haven

By Shirley C. Someo
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jamaica is lush and green, with a blue and turquoise sea, fascinating waterfalls and rivers, and a great deal for tourists to do.

But Jamaica is also a problem. Beautiful, sunny, warm, colorful, but still a problem.

The reason is the sharp contrast between the poor and those, both natives and visitors, who "have made it." (This problem, by the way, is prevalent throughout the Caribbean.)

In the old days, according to Pandon Swaby, the hard-working sales manager of the new Inter-Continental hotel in Ocho Rios, nobody had anything. Practically everybody was poor. Now the gap is striking, and it's causing some of the strife you've been reading about in the newspapers lately.

But that needn't and shouldn't keep you from coming, though tourist officials recommend that visitors be careful where they go at night. Many Caribbean islands depend in good part on the tourist dollar for valuable revenue. Jamaica is one of them.

Of course, some tourists prefer to be adventuresome. I met one couple from San Francisco who had rented a car in Montego Bay and traveled the length and breadth of the island in two weeks, going the southern route to Kingston and coming back via the north.

They had stayed in miserable hotels and in beautiful hotels and many times were invited to dinner by local professionals whom they happened to meet in their travels.

They were delighted with their trip, and encountered no un-



Rafting in Jamaica

toward incidents. However, I was advised by several "old hands" in this area not to travel the southern route and not to go into Kingston without a guide. On the whole I think this is good advice.

Still, Jamaica is a place to frolic in a tropical setting. The beaches are wonderful, and some of the hotels and villas are magnificent.

Highly recommended are those in the Mamme Bay area, which are thoroughly inspected by officials of the Jamaica Association of Villas and Apartments.

Also on the "must see" list are the two Inter-Continental hotels, the Hilton, the Sans Souci, the Tower Isle, the Half Moon. Despite Jamaica's internal problems, you needn't be confined to your hotel, which is just as well. Sightseeing in many spots is spectacular.

In the photo above, a couple from San Francisco is shown rafting in Jamaica.

By Terry Johnson King
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Much of Alaska's rugged beauty can be seen from the comfort of a cruise ship

Alaska: not all isolated and not all ice

By Terry Johnson King

There are few places in this world where cruising by ship is a scenic pastime, for most voyages are over wide expanses of open ocean. The destinations themselves may be picturesque, but the view while reaching them is generally just of waves and horizon.

There are six ships on this route — the MV Chiket, Columbia, Le Conte, Malaspina, Matanuska, and Taku.

There's another ferry route around Kodiak and Anchorage, sailing Prince William Sound. In the Southwest System, the MV Bartlett and Tustumena serve this region. The latter has staterooms; both boat glass-enclosed observation decks.

Princess Tours (22 Washington Boulevard, Seattle, Wash., 98101) offers a variety of packages, including 14-day cruises, 10-day departures, talk-back cruises, 10-day cruises, and all-inclusive different tour programs.

Each features the "Inside Passage," a 1,000-mile waterway reminiscent of the Scandinavian fjords, punctuated by stops at Ketchikan, Juneau, Skagway, and the old Russian capital of Sitka.

The vessels doing the rolls for Princess are the Island Princess, Pacific Princess, and Sun Princess — all sleek superliners, all elegantly appointed, all with high marks in the culinary arts.

Departures are from Los Angeles, Seattle, and Vancouver; prices are around \$1,000 to \$2,500 for 14-day cruises out of California; from around \$850 for eight days out of Vancouver.

A typical 16-day tour/cruise package in the Klondike Trail, beginning in British Columbia, there's a northbound route, and a full day in Glacier Bay (Alaska's spectacular National Monument), along with visits to Dawson City (site of the Klondike's original gold rush), Victoria, and other of Alaska's historic gold-rush sites.

Besides the cruise ships, there are ferry lines owned by the State of Alaska that pit the marine highways. On the Southeastern

Without fail, for instance, you will want to be at Shaw Park Gardens, just above the beautiful Ocho Rios Bay on Tuesday afternoons for the lovely tea (with sandwiches) and the fully costumed military band.

Of course, the best part of Shaw Park Gardens is the walk through the gardens themselves, down a narrow lane to the various levels of waterfalls, and down some more to a centuries-old, huge fig tree. You are bound to have enormous fun climbing up Dunn's River Falls in your bathing suit. Human chains are formed to hold hands up the falls, with various guides helping out. It's wet and slippery and eminently suitable as a tourist "sec-and-doo."

Children will enjoy seeing the caves and the underwater lake, and they might even like the alligators and other reptiles on the Safer Animal Farm.

Aside from Shaw Park Gardens you can enjoy plantain tours in Jitneys. Prospect Estate and Brimmer Hall are two that have such tours. So does the plantation that belongs to Sir Harold Mitchell, who was Henry and Nancy Kissinger's host this past Christmastime.

And on Sunday nights, in the Ocho Rios area, there is a series of native Jamaican food at \$15 per person, which includes a scenic, nighttime trip by torchlight "Up the White River." In fact, the event is called just that. Rafting, horseback riding, horse races, soccer, polo, deep-sea fishing, snorkeling, and scuba-diving, and, of course, golf and tennis are available in many spots for tourists, in addition to the usual swimming, and small-boat sailing.

Ping-pong, shuffleboard, kite-flying, jungle garden tennis, baseball on beach and in pool, shelling (wonderful, weird shells), bird-watching (more than 200 varieties of birds in claimed) are other common activities.

Horticultural or botanical expeditions can be fascinating, too, since 200 species of orchid (one source says 700), 500 species of fern, and 1,000 species of trees grow on the island, plus a wide variety of other tropical flowers. Seventy-three orchid species are found only on Jamaica.

Dining out can be very festive here. You can try the local food in many restaurants if you like curried goat, codfish, ackee, and roast sucking pig. Or, if you want to be sure of a great American-style meal, reserve a place at the Sosus Inn (men must wear jackets and ties) or the restaurant where the Kissingers had their New Year's Eve dinner, Maxim's (on the northshore on Route 1A near Ocho Rios). For a very pleasant outdoor barbecue, try the Runaway Bay Hotel.

Shopping is another happy tourist activity. But here you are less insulated from the gap between rich and poor. In fact, Ocho Rios is quite striking in one section, the Pineapple Place Shopping Center. It's a large, beautiful, yellow-painted complex of small stores with often lovely and relatively inexpensive goods on one side of the main road, facing an extensive series of side-by-side shacks displaying native crafts and goods.

In the Pineapple Place Shopping Center, Ruth Claridge (she also has shops in Montego Bay and in Kingston) has lovely long and short cotton dresses, skirts and other items, at reasonable prices — \$25 to \$30. Her interesting designs and fabrics are created right on the island.

The Runaway Bay Hotel, between Discovery Bay and Ocho Rios, also has interesting shops. The place I was the happiest to find, however, was the Jewelry Factory in the town of Ann's Bay.

The Jewelry Factory, founded by a colorful Canadian geologist named Sam Smith after he discovered gem stones on the island in 1968, sells a variety of lovely agate, jades (in silver supply), chert, coral, and agatized coral in rings, pins, earrings, necklaces — again at prices that do not seem excessive.

There's no sightseeing, too, of course: Driving is on the left side of the street, British-style. It's fairly easy to get used to, but most of the cars are in cans without seat belts that bang along at speeds too high for the roads. You can order a cab, or if you do it far enough in advance, or can use a cabdriver or a mini-bus. There is also some biking, but it would not recommend it because of the narrow, fairly rutted Jamaican roads pretty heavily trafficked with cars.

My own limited experience indicated that Jamaicans (like any place else) has wonderful people — and hostile people, and prices for food. (If you are in a villa) are out-of-sight, but villa cab and car rental prices (unless you're careful) and villa

prices are reasonable for a large family.

Prices you are determined to have privacy and quiet.

My own preference, now that I have been there and tried both villa (one was run down and dirty, with poor car, despite my reputable old travel agency) and hotel, is quite clear.

A fine hotel with a group tour would be for me.

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education

Where are the technology students? Callaghan asks

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
Prime Minister James Callaghan, a man without a university degree, has initiated a national debate on education.

"Why did 30,000 vacancies in science and technology faculties at universities and polytechnic institutes remain unfilled last year," he asked, when industry is crying out for skilled workers and technicians?

Why do most of the brightest university graduates prefer agriculture or the civil service to a career in industry?

Should there not be more cooperation between industry and schools aimed at getting graduates fitted for industrial jobs?

Parents' concern reflected

Is there sufficient emphasis in schools on basic skills like numeracy and literacy? Was the nation getting the best value for the £6 billion (\$8.9 billion) it spent annually on education?

Lack of incentive cited

In asking these questions, Mr. Callaghan strongly implied that one of the reasons for Britain's falling behind its European competitors was the low priority accorded here to scientific and technical education and the lack of incentives for bright young graduates to take up a career in manufacturing.

"There is no virtue," he reminded an audience recently at Ruskin College, Oxford, "in being literate, to be basically numeric, to understand how to live and work together, to have respect for others and respect for the individual."

Greet national debate

The Prime Minister took some of the sting out of his remarks by phrasing them as questions rather than assertions. He emphasized that these should be the material of a great national debate.

Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said he welcomed

producing socially well-adjusted members of society who are unemployable because they don't have the skills." Some of his remarks were greeted with jeers and protests from an audience hall filled with placards. Teachers' unions and students are apprehensive about crisis-induced cuts in education budgets and about teachers losing control over the curriculum to officials and to parent groups.

The Prime Minister waited quietly several times for the protests to cease before going on. The son of a naval petty officer who had to go to work as soon as he finished school to support his widowed mother, Mr. Callaghan has strong ideas on education and the role it should play in equipping young people for work in the real world.

University of East Anglia



Late for class — art class most likely

such a national debate. Schools today were far better than they had been, and were turning out better-qualified graduates in all fields. But if there was controversy over teaching methods, let it be aired as fully as possible, he said.

In his recent Cabinet reshuffle announced in September, Mr. Callaghan has named the energetic and articulate Mrs. Shirley Williams (former secretary of state for prices and consumer protection) as Secretary of State for Education. Mrs. Williams is expected to take up all aspects of educational reform, including the workings of the examination system.



Readin', writin', and fly casting?

Australia's St. Paul's school big on offbeat courses

By Bruce L. Warren
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

BAXTER, AUSTRALIA
About 30 miles from Melbourne along a country road guarded by gum trees and brightened by the fluffy yellow bells of the wattle tree, one comes to an entrance marked "Woodleigh." One turns into St. Paul's School on the campus site of Woodleigh to pass flowering pink heath at the gate and to see from the circular drive a cluster of six pine buildings almost camouflaged by their surroundings.

The brochure states that St. Paul's School Woodleigh is "a new, small, independent, co-educational, secondary day school." Right away, though, one gets the feeling that there is something different about this school and this is borne out by the day's visit. Not only is it different in its natural architecture and layout, but it is different in the way it operates as a school.

The first three and the last three lessons of the day cover a traditional core of subjects such as English, mathematics, science, geography, language, social studies, art, music, physical education. But for the hour before lunch each of the 260 students can enrich his experience by choosing one course from 30 activity options which he pursues four days a week, taught by a

student springboard to their own Elizabethan play.

This was followed by a look at Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" after which the students used the opening of this play "Where a grocer and his wife come to a theater and give a commentary on the performance, as a springboard to their own Elizabethan play."

On the final day of Week 7 the Elizabethan group prepared a bulletin and presented their entertainment of songs, dances and plays. After eating Asparagus parsnip pie, pieces of roast chicken, Lentil soup, and gravy, custard puddings, mince pie, and chocolate cake, the Elizabethans knew what it felt like to be an Elizabethan!

Unlike many Australian schools, St. Paul's interest in sport is very low key. Fitness is stressed through physical education lessons; sports skills are developed in clinics run in activities periods; and sport with other schools is by invitation rather than in weekly competition.

In the midst of the many activities and situations developing initiative, responsibility, and decisionmaking, academic standards however are not neglected. Students sit for an external state examination at Grade XII known as Higher School Certificate and are expected to do well. Students who are not performing well in basic subjects are channelled into intensive work on English or mathematics in the activity time so that they can improve their level.

Some of the mid-day activities are part of a commercial enterprise where students develop responsibility, initiative, and decisionmaking. Before it was a school, "Woodleigh" was a flower farm growing the hardy native flowering heath, in white, pink, and purple. Rather than dispense with the flower farm, the principal, Michael Norman, felt that students could earn some money by for themselves and the school by taking flower farming as one of the electives.

Students picked the heath, parents controlled quality, packing and shipping interstate, and as a result £1,000 went toward the purchasing of a 10-seat minibus from this activity and 20 percent of the profits was paid to the children themselves last year.

The canteen, providing hamburgers, sausages, etc., is run by students under the guidance of a teacher; barbecue drums made from oil barrels are sold; staff cars are serviced; student-designed T-shirts and windbreakers are sold; power

Correction

In the review of "Spokisong," appearing on page 27 of last week's issue, a picture of a trick cyclist was incorrectly identified as Stewart Parker. The cyclist is played by Robert Bridges; Mr. Parker is the author of the play.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The gifted cat

People say you can't train cats, that cats will do as they please when it pleases them. This is a myth. Why, when I first became the delighted recipient of two of this species, at the ages of six and eight weeks respectively, someone had already trained them to sleep in a proper people bed — not in a silly wicker basket and certainly never on the floor. As a matter of fact, their training in this regard was so complete that, despite my best (and continuous) efforts, I have never been able to untrain them. All of which shows just how much people know about cats.

The answer to the riddle of training a cat lies in a fact so simple it has eluded even the most celebrated of human minds for centuries: every cat has been perfectly well trained by the time you meet it. The real riddle is by what or whom, but that's another story. . . . Simply choose the cat whose particular training and talents match your needs. For example, some of these queenly animals are gifted at back-talk (wonderful for people who live alone). Others make expert alarm clocks (just be sure you inquire what time the cat is set for). And virtually all cats are crack napers. In this department, some choose to specialize: you have your acclaimed lap-warmers, your precision back-of-the-knee artists and that elite corps of wet-nosed neck noodlers (all of whom are excellent for people with laps, knees and backs). But, to my mind, the most useful of them all is the generalist, the — shall we say — cat with an over-flow? The Blanket.

The way to find out if you have a Blanket Cat is to jump into bed. On a freak, rain-cooled evening, any well-trained cat will immediately follow suit, fang the bedspread for old time's sake, then settle down to the more serious business of nestling. But if you can detect a feeling of being gradually, ah, coaxed . . . as if some disembodied fluff had merely touched down on you in one spot and had then begun to take shape and spread and sometime during the night had attained the weight and dimensions of a concert grand piano . . . this is when you know you have a Blanket Cat.

If you find yourself with such a cat, by all means call up the power company and tell them to cancel. Understandably, they may protest, but if you go at it hammer and nail, or is it tooth and claw? you will eventually succeed. You'll never miss the service. A properly educated Blanket Cat makes a noise when its motor is running that is pleasingly reminiscent of something electric. In fact, the more noise a Blanket Cat has been trained to make, the more warmth it generates. This activity can be measured in purr-watts. One pat on the head yields roughly one



Reflections: Photograph by Thomas H. Pazeney

minute of purr-watt output. And if you have two Blanket Cats, the trick is to interface the generators, patting one cat first, waiting a few seconds, patting the other, listening to the comfortably sync'd jumble of motor sounds, trying to remember which purrycat you patted last, rumble, rumble, as you . . . drift . . . off . . . ah, but it's too early.

All of this should put the lie to that ancient saw concerning cats and the training thereof (a spurious concoction, incidentally, of early dog people). Oh, occasionally there's a fall-up

and your Blanket or other type cat comes brilliantly trained in its particular field, yet wholly unschooled in a nose of right and wrong. This is easily remedied. One of mine, for example, knows that when she uses the window screen as a nail file, she can count on an explosive "No! Wrong!" but that if she immediately runs to me wearing a penitent expression, she will receive a soothing, "That's much better" and a pat on the head. You cannot doubt for a moment that this is not only a trained cat but a cat with a

J. Brewster Johnson

The poem I write

Last night the cat
would not come in the house.
time after time he
climbed on the screen and ran
into the fern.

It was almost midnight before
I understood, opened the door
and accepted his invitation
to view the glow in his
cool bright splendor.

Jessie T. Eliason

Southern journey

Now the train rattles south
with a long tornon minor city.
Its roar rocks the earth
I stare into the night sky
below my pillowtop berth.
Wild must-milk out.
The secrets in every room
the people still, even dead,
discreetly wait, a movement
for him and when called
the corner only when
the moon is come.
Milton Kipen

M. Walker Duley

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, November 1, 1976

Came a shadow

Surprises are always happening around here and if there is one thing I should expect, it is a surprise. But I never think about one until it happens.

I was having a telephone conversation with Betty who lives on the big thoroughbred ranch adjoining my land. I've forgotten what we were talking about, probably about some of my wandering cows. We were just about to hang up when Betty said, "Oh, by the way, I don't suppose you know of anyone who could use a lovely young dog? This one strayed in here absolutely thirsty and hungry, and he is so sweet I can't bear to send him in a shelter. You never know what kind of home one might get, if any. Probably he's not all purebred, but he looks like a good Labrador. We can't possibly keep him, we have too many dogs already and so do you. He loves people. Last night we shut him in a box stall in the barn with lots to eat and drink and he cried all night. He's a real lonesome dog."

I pondered. Friday is showing signs of what might be called advanced maturity, Robert is slowing down. Annie, the small mixed terrier, goes at top speed and needs a younger dog to romp with. Long ago I made it my policy not to accept any dog or cat that already had a home and enough to eat. I take only needy ones. Friday, Annie, and Robert were desperate for board and room and so were my cats.

"Sounds like just the dog for me," I said and Betty answered that she and Jim would drive him right over before I could change my mind.

I called my dogs inside so that they wouldn't be on hand to frighten the new one when he arrived. I went out into the fenced front garden to wait, and I didn't wait long. Jim seemed to be driving faster than usual. He led my new dog to me, and it was a beautiful young dog with shining white teeth. "He can't be more than six or seven months old," Jim said, and drove away. Immediately the dog lamented. Jim and Betty were the only kind people he'd met lately. I tried to comfort him at the same time I admired his appearance.

Judy Van der Vaer

When I say his name he talks. He says "Woo, woo, woo," and quakes cheerful mumble sounds beside. With much conversation on his part he wakes me at daylight every morning, climbing on my bed in an attempt to comb my hair and wash my face.

He keeps the older dogs occupied with his playfulness and wears Annie out so that she is content to quiet down and go to sleep. Odd how things happen. How did we ever manage without Shadow?

Progress is never haphazard or uncertain when it is supported and governed by divine Love, God, the source of all law and progress. This law requires that we strive daily to use our talents and abilities not for selfish gain and glory, but in obedience to God's will and to His glory. Doubt, indifference, lack, and limitation are some of the would-be enemies of progress. We need to know and to prove that since such things do not come from God, the source and supplier of all that is real, they have no actual power to hinder our efforts to grow and progress.

People sometimes rate their prospects for the future by their human talents and abilities. Many individuals also look entirely to human organizations for employment, supply, and promising opportunities. But Christian Science teaches that God is actually the only Mind and power, hence He is the only real employer and His business is the only true business of man. I have found in the study of Christian Science a definite finding of practical benefit to me. I was in the professional world for a number of years, and during that period I never once felt the need to ask for an increase in pay or for advancement. Christian Science enabled me to see that God was divine Mind, my true em-

ployer, and that He, being infinite Principle, the source of all order and justice, invariably acts promptly and fairly to reward work well done. And God did, for I can truly say that not once during all those years did I feel undervalued and never did I lack interesting and challenging assignments.

So, more often than not our chief need is to look out for fresh opportunities but to know who is providing them, then make every effort to prepare ourselves for them. Mrs. Eddy assures us that "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace." The Bible and Christian Science provide ample instructions and guidance for all seeking to achieve that worthiness.

**Matthew 25:21; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 8; †Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154.*

The Monitor's religious article

Prepare for progress

Being ready for progress means more than a mere willingness or eagerness to accept promotion or increased responsibilities.

For example, we may need to ask ourselves: Are we making the most of our present opportunities? Are we sufficiently grateful for them? If not, then we are overlooking one of the most effective ways of preparing ourselves for advancement. Isn't this one of the lessons Christ Jesus sought to make clear in his parable of the ten talents? The servant who received one talent and made no use of it — in fact, buried the money — had it taken away from him. The servant who received five talents and used them wisely gained five additional talents and heard these words of praise from his master: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

Jesus was so clearly aware of the true man's nature as the reflection of God's wholeness and perfection, and of God as the source and giver of all good, that his progress was continuous and unfailingly productive. Using his own divinely bestowed talents, he was able to bring complete freedom from blindness, sickness, even death to those who came to him for help. Christian Science teaches that the ability to heal is as available and effective today as it was in Jesus' time.

Christian Science throws an illuminating light on the Way-shower's words and works and enables us to apply them in solving such problems as want, discord, and disease. As we study and follow these teachings, we will find ourselves being made ready for more growth and progress. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

Progress is never haphazard or uncertain when it is supported and governed by divine Love, God, the source of all law and progress. This law requires that we strive daily to use our talents and abilities not for selfish gain and glory, but in obedience to God's will and to His glory. Doubt, indifference, lack, and limitation are some of the would-be enemies of progress. We need to know and to prove that since such things do not come from God, the source and supplier of all that is real, they have no actual power to hinder our efforts to grow and progress.

People sometimes rate their prospects for the future by their human talents and abilities. Many individuals also look entirely to human organizations for employment, supply, and promising opportunities. But Christian Science teaches that God is actually the only Mind and power, hence He is the only real employer and His business is the only true business of man.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
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Dog, 1925: Drawing by Alexander Calder

John Cuneo

OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Peking's drift to pragmatism

Washington
The Orient remains as mysterious to us as the Occident must seem to Orientals. The swiftly changing scene in China has confused even the most perceptive China specialists in the West. Perhaps it has equally confused most Chinese.

Early in January the second of China's two great men, Chou En-lai, died. Within weeks the man he had picked to be his successor and to hold China on a pragmatic course, Teng Hsiao-ping, had been purged and consigned again to outer darkness as a "capitalist roader."

In early September the great sage of modern China, Mao Tse-tung, died. Within weeks of his death his wife and three of his closest collaborators in the Cultural Revolution have been purged and apparently accused of attempting a coup against the Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng.

No one is surprised that there is a power struggle in China. That has been going on for at least 15 years and seemed certain to be aggravated after the passing of Chou and Mao. What has surprised almost everyone is that events have moved so swiftly and, at least thus far, so smoothly. A succession struggle between so-called "moderates" and "radicals" was expected to go on for months if not for

years. Now the coup de grace appears to have been administered to the radicals within a matter of weeks.

What does it mean? What does it signify for China's internal evolution, for its relations with the Soviet Union and the United States?

Ever since the failure of Mao's "Great Leap Forward" in the late 1950s - his attempt to achieve a quantum jump in development through popular enthusiasm rather than modern technology - the pragmatists and visionaries have been at loggerheads. I presume the former have for many years been stronger in the party, the government, bureaucracy and the military leadership and, had Mao died 15 years ago, would long since have prevailed.

Mao, however, was willing neither to permit himself to be deified and abdicated while still alive nor to tolerate the triumph of a privileged "new class" such as that which he believed had betrayed socialism in the Soviet Union. He therefore mobilized the masses in the Cultural Revolution to reverse this process, to disrupt and transform the new class of bureaucrats. His wife and the Shanghai "radicals" were his chief instruments in this temporarily successful crusade.

The dramatic upheavals and reversals of the 1960s were repeated on a smaller scale in the

1970s. Chou, presumably with Mao's blessing but to the dismay of the radicals, first steered China back to a more pragmatic course and recalled many of the purged bureaucrats. As soon as he was gone, however, the radicals, now realizing Mao's departure was also imminent, moved at once to launch a successful mini-cultural revolution against Teng.

In so doing they probably overreached themselves, aroused the ire of party and military cadres who held the real levers of power, and paved the way for their own destruction as surely as the protecting arm of Mao was gone. What happens next?

It seems unlikely that there will be sensational changes in the management of the economy and the society. That is not the style of the pragmatists. The heritage of Mao will be preserved but there will be more emphasis on hard work, on increased production and technological modernization, rather than on divisive political campaigns. The new Chairman, Hsu, and the probable No. 2, Li Hsien-min, who has for some years been in charge of economic affairs, will want most of all to inscribe this system work.

At first glance this drift to pragmatism would seem to augur well for relations with the West, particularly for greater trade with the

West. This may be the case up to a point, but cardinal tenet of both moderates and radicals is self-reliance. They will never let trade, dependence to any important degree.

Moreover, while any general reconciliation with the Soviet Union seems extremely unlikely, there seems more prospect for some relaxation of tensions under the moderates than under the radicals. Military leaders have wanted to cool the confrontation and reduce the mobilization of forces along the imminence Sino-Soviet frontier.

There will therefore be no less need, whether the moderates than with the radicals, for the United States to proceed more rapidly to the "normalization" of relations with China proposed in the Shanghai communiqué almost 10 years ago.

This means finally coming to grips with central problem in our relationship, the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking, and the cutting of Taiwan from its present anarchistic status to that of *de facto* political autonomy within a Chinese framework, perhaps publicly disavowed but tacitly tolerated by Peking.

* 1976 Charles W. Yost

Scientist: Merlin or sorcerer's apprentice?

Melvin Maddocks

What a sweeping faith Americans have professed toward the sciences in the 20th century! - and what profound doubts!

At one extreme, scientific research has been judged to be the master-key (if not the "Open, sesame") to all the problems of human existence. The scientist-as-superman has been regarded with awe once reserved for wizard-priests and magicians. The estimate has been repeated (and repeated) that, thanks to scientists, the human race has "learned" more in the past 50 years than it learned in the previous 50 centuries. Devotees may even assume that the ever-expanding scientific disciplines make irrelevant and obsolete all other disciplines. If not actually identified with truth, the scientists, it has been argued, now provide the only standard of truth.

This optimistic, exalted-and-exulting view of the sciences may be summed up in Sir William Oster's naive evangelistic utterance: "The future belongs to science."

At the other pole there agitates an increasingly nasty skepticism about science-through-the-sciences. The feeling is that, at the practical level, the sciences may create almost as many problems as they solve. New sub-sciences like "environmentalism" have to be invented to clean up after the Pyrrhic victories of technology. Words like "side-effects" and "fall-out" toева a sourly ironic aftertaste.

And at the theoretical level, all the brilliant "breakthroughs," all the revolutionary new "answers" that

sound so marvelous at the moment never quite add up, yet the quintessential darkness remains.

Against Oster's prophetic optimism, the great British historian of science Sir William Cecil Dampier speaks for this doctrine of built-in limits. Science, Dampier wrote, "is but an abstraction, and . . . with all its great and ever-growing power, it can never represent the whole of existence."

It would be a simplification to claim that the historical setbacks of the 1960s and 1970s have turned Americans into Dampierites. But the mood has probably sobered in that direction. We feel an unaccustomed Faustian dismay about our questionable mastery. And in this respect, it may be worth noting in the bicentennial year, we are the children of John Adams.

Adams was a Dampierite long before Dampier's time, just as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin - above all, Franklin - were Osterites. Confident, pragmatic, determined to make *Nature work*, Franklin so exactly suited the Age of Technology to follow that he has regularly been taken as the prototypical American scientist.

An absorbing essay published by the American Philosophical Society (Volume 120, Number 3) suggests how

Adams represented from the beginning an alternate American outlook on the sciences. Edward Handel, chairman of the Division of Liberal Arts at Babson College, does not propose that Adams was the scientist Franklin or Jefferson was. He flew no spectacular kites like Franklin, he invented no ingenious dumbbelters like Jefferson. Still, Handel observes, he "was not an insignificant amateur. He speculated intelligently on the origins and course of the Gulf Stream. A farmer's son, he conducted experiments with seaweed as a soil nutrient.

But what set Adams apart in his own time, what makes him our cautionary prophet today, may be a matter of temperament. He was, in Handel's nice phrase, a man "highly resistant to all forms of enthusiasm." While even his wife Abigail was voicing the standard hope ("we shall be daily making new discoveries"), Adams (again in Handel's words) "sound[ed] a note of doubt, rarely heard in his century."

The world, he feared, was not man's pearl-yielding oyster, to be popped open and profit from, but the ultimate mystery. In words that might come from the typewriter of Loren Eiseley today, Adams declared: "Nature itself is all enigma."

How curious that this ultra-rational Yankee was the one to glimpse the heart of darkness! Perhaps alone among his contemporaries, Adams foresaw the nightmarish ambiguities of physical power. And that makes him our contemporary.

Roscoe Drummond

Campaign oratory

Washington
Both President Ford and Governor Carter are suffering from their own "campaign oratory." They are not so much hurling each other as they are hurling themselves.

Events are serving to rebut the Democratic nominee when he talks about the little respect which nations around the world accord the United States.

The Republican nominee seems to be digging himself a deeper pit every time he tries to explain away his incredible remarks on Eastern Europe.

Is Carter trying to elect Ford or is Ford trying to elect Carter?

The trouble with "campaign oratory" - that's the phrase Wendell Willkie coined to exemplify a bad gaffe back in 1940 - is that it deals in extremes. For example, Mr. Carter said recently: "The United States is not respected any more." Yet at the very time he said it, even in crucial areas of the world showed respect for the U.S. to be high and the influence of its principal adversary, the Soviet Union, declining. Evidence?

In erasing his own unsupportable campaign oratory, Mr. Ford has done a good job. He has agreed to a Dulles-Rusk and agreement) and Acheson to Dulles, Rusk and

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COMMENTARY

Prospects for post-Mao China

Abroad

By Donald W. Klein

At home

By Merle Goldman

close allies, Canada and Australia.

Whether the charges against Mao Tse-tung's wife Chiang Ching are true or not, it was almost inevitable that, with the passing of Mao, there would be struggle for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. This struggle marks the climax of an ideological and power conflict that has been fermenting in China since the conclusion of the Cultural Revolution.

The contending forces have been the politico-economic bureaucracy, to which Hu Kuo-feng belongs, and the radical ideologues, led by Chiang Ching, who controlled the media, the arts, and education. The political-economic officials have been called the moderates, but a more appropriate label would be pragmatists.

President Ford could sympathize with this situation. He had his own Chiang Ching problem in the form of Ronald Reagan. The only difference is the political direction - Reagan badgered Ford from the right whereas Hu was badgered from the left.

Hua and his moderate colleagues should now have more flexibility in conducting foreign affairs. But maneuverability at home and options abroad are not the same thing. The key foreign affairs issues persist: relations with Moscow and Washington.

The deep scars of the Sino-Soviet split remain. The wound was opened again during the brief 1969 war along the Manchurian border, and proof of the hostility remains in the form of two million Chinese and Russian soldiers still locked in a face-off.

Peking's most rational posture should be a cooling of Sino-Soviet hostilities, and no doubt Peking could take steps in this direction. But easing hostilities is still a long way from an active rapprochement. In a more positive vein, the Soviets have little to offer, particularly in two categories: high-level technology and food.

It is exactly in these categories that the United States and its allies have a strong hand. The U.S., Japan, or several West European nations can sell China all the technology it can afford. (Indeed, China already has significant maneuverability to playing off these industrial powers, with which it now controls three-quarters of its trade.)

The same situation pertains to food. Fortunately for Hu and his colleagues, the Chinese food situation is rather good. Yet the staggering population forces any leadership to focus on the possibility of a few bad harvests. Should that misfortune arise, only three nations can export significant foodstuffs - the U.S. and its allies.

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In sum, the U.S. and its allies are not likely losers because of the new, seemingly more moderate Chinese leadership. There may even be modest gains. The Soviets, too, may gain a slight amount, if only in the form of less intensive pressures on their eastern flank.

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By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

American voters want someone else

Letters to the editor from readers of the Monitor

in several newsrooms were discussing the campaign while aboard the President's whistle-stop train in downstate Illinois. Their conclusion:

(a) It wasn't a question as to which candidate would win; instead, it was a question of which would lose the race and (b) the reports that the voters generally were "turned off" this year were not only true - they were very much understated.

Humorists this year are finding this same void of firm allegiance to the candidates among the voters. Hall Grindman, a writer for Johnny Carson, was quoted in the Washington Post as saying: "They're not too crazy about either candidate. You can say anything you want to about either one without offending people."

This reporter's daily mail has reflected this blandness in voter attitudes. On the day this column is being produced there are no takers taking up the gauntlet. There is an absence of strong, emotional allegiance for either of the candidates displayed in grass-roots interviews around the country and among partisans, who showed up for sport and other Ford and Carter rallies. Beyond this, they said, the tone of letters responding to their stories was surprisingly bland this year. Very few people seemed angry over what they were writing and fewer letter writers were responding to articles than in past election years.

Finally, in this and, President Ford has admitted that he was wrong.

Perhaps now Governor Carter will be able to admit that he was wrong.

It's nice not to be having all those people writing in to say how terribly unfair you are to accept Carter. They either aren't going to vote for him or, if McCarthy's name is on the ballot, they will vote for him.

And how many conservative Republicans have said that a neighbor said the other day when asked how he was going to vote: "I don't like either man. But I'll vote for Ford because I just can't stand Carter." Not exactly a heartfelt endorsement for the President!

In previous years there has been all-out, highly-partisan backing for presidential candidates. And the feeling toward the other candidate often approached personal dislike, at least during those final days before the election. When people said "I like [like]," they meant it - and they became emotionally bound to Eisenhower. Many people felt the same way about Adlai Stevenson, John Kennedy, Wendell Willkie, Franklin Roosevelt, and on and on.

It is normal for presidential candidates to attract this kind of highly enthusiastic support. It seems clear that this is not a normal presidential election year.

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